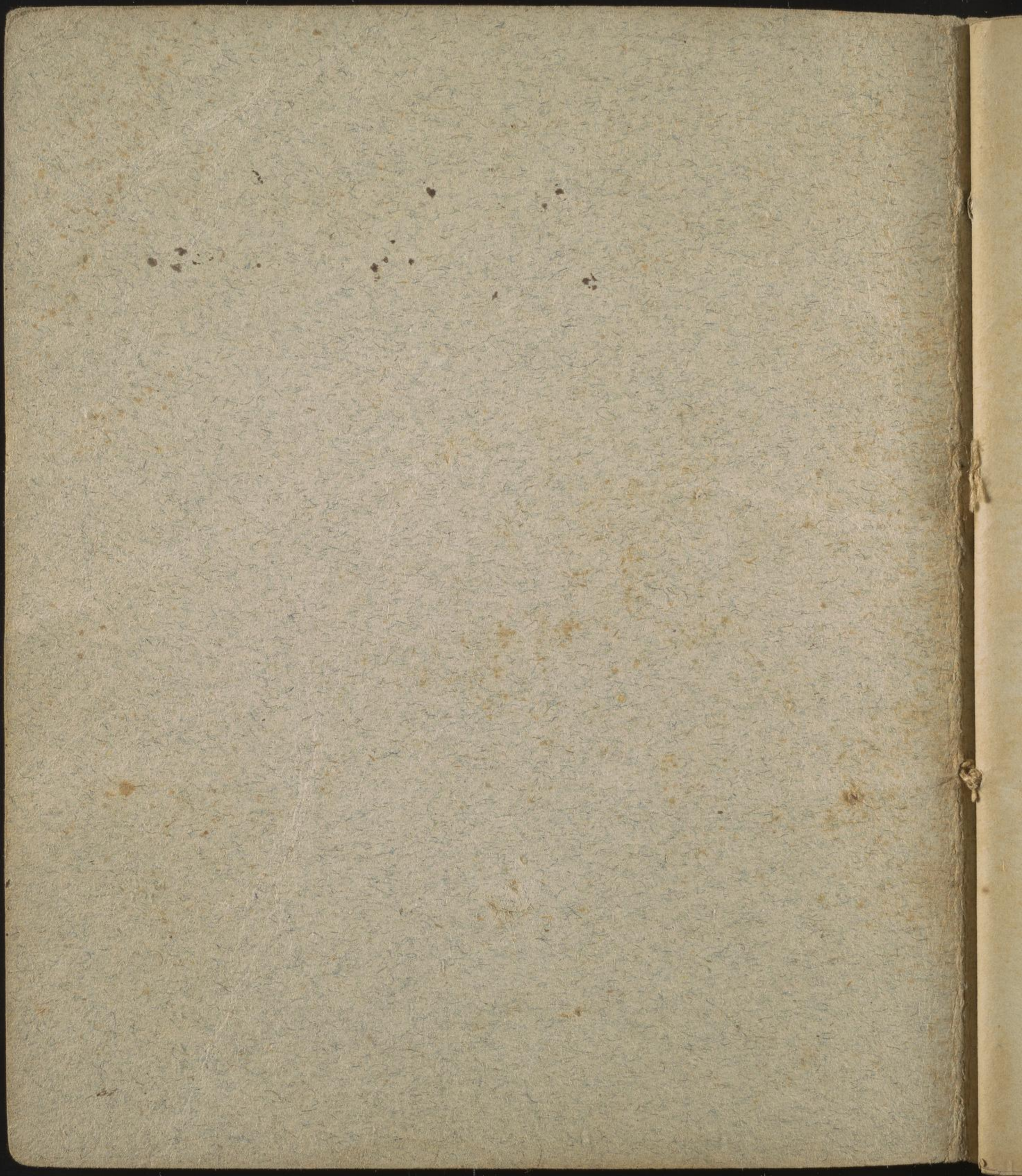


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Pathological Lectures
on the Signs of Diseases

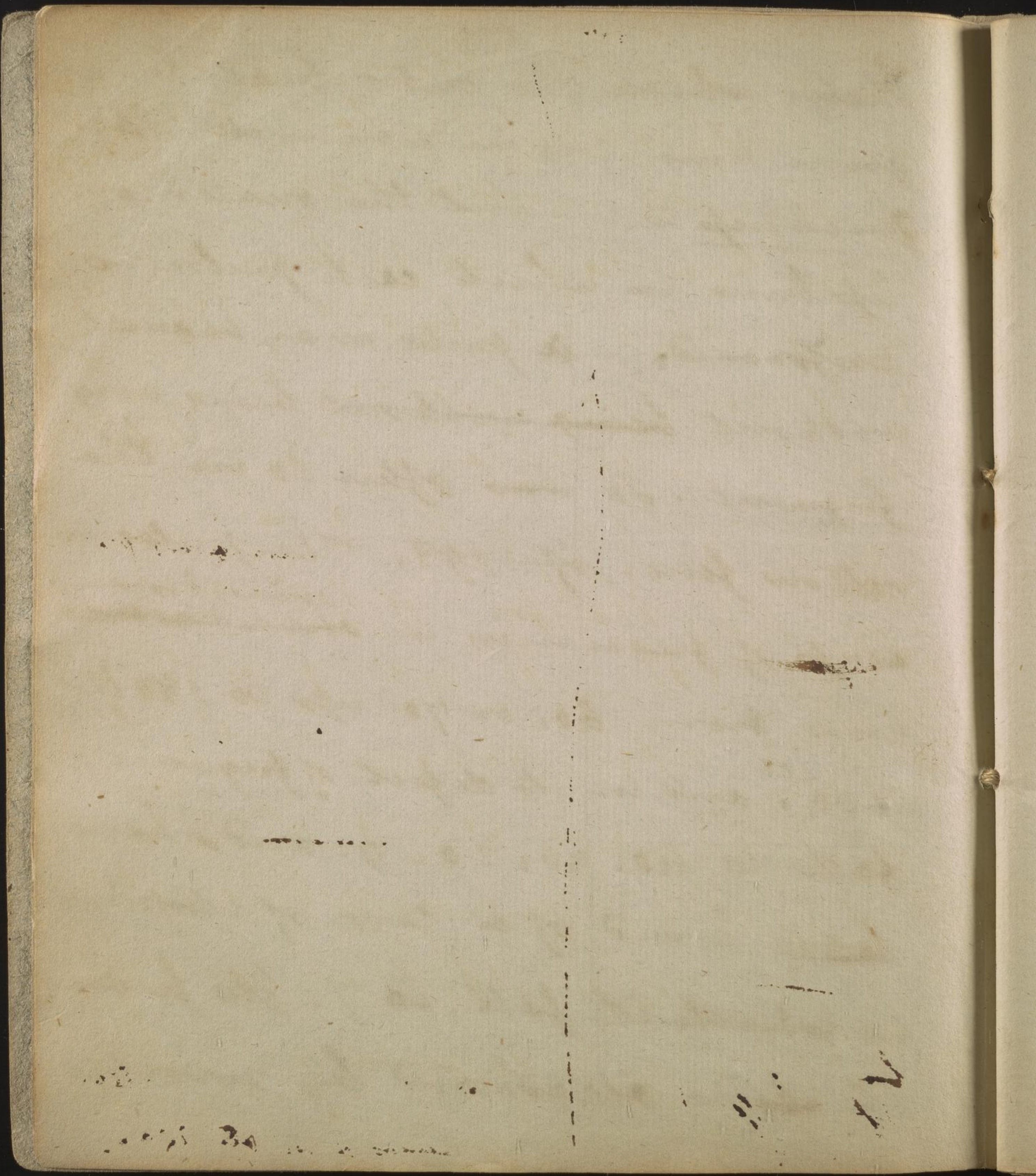
= by

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II: Having considered the natural states of the pulse, and its deviations from it, in persons in apparent health, and the circumstances which impair or destroy the sympathy of the heart and Arteries in Disease, we proceed now to inquire into its deviations from health & order in sickness.

1 It departs from order in frequency & quickness. By frequency is meant the number of strokes =

= strokes which the pulse beats in a
 given time - viz in a minute. By
Quickness is meant the greater or
 less time in which each pulse is
 performed. A pulse may be quick,
 without being ~~without~~ being very
 frequent. It ^{is} ~~was~~ often 20 in the
 yellow fever of 1793. The pulse in
 excess of frequency in ~~some diseases~~
 rises from 60, or 70 up to 180 &
 200, and in its defect of frequency
 falls to 40. 30. 20. 9. and I have
~~totally~~ heard of a case of apoplexy
 in which it fell to 7. Its frequen-
 = cy ~~is~~ is occasioned by morbid



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irritability in the blood vessels. It
occurs chiefly in the last stage of
fevers. Its morbid phenomena depend
upon three causes. 1. Pressure on the
brain - hence we find it in apoplexy,
& Hydrocephalus internus. 2. a
Spasm in the heart, & 3. a defect
of irritability in the Arteries, in-
duced by the force of ^{excessive} ~~contagion~~ ^{minuta}, or
contagion,
or other stimuli acting upon
them. The pulsations in this flow
pulse are generally equal, but
there is an intermitting pulse;
In this case, there are pauses
between intervals of two or, two or
three strokes. It occurs in all ^{malignant} ~~fevers~~ in all ages. =.

= 2^{ly}

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~~The~~ The pulse departs from order, or
its healthy actions in respect to force &
regularity. ~~The pulse~~ ^{It} in parts in this
case a sensation like jerking to the fingers.
I shall briefly ^{mention} its variations from
health as they occur in that disease
in which it ~~is~~ is chiefly relied upon
to regulate our knowledge & practice,
I mean fever. —

pulses. The first is known by two strokes succeeding by one or two regular or slow strokes. — I have called it a hopping pulse.

The Spindrum is one pulse rising over another for three successive strokes, like the waves of the sea. +

Thus have I enumerated the most common states of the pulse in fever. But there are morbid states of the pulse in which there is an absence of fever, or in which but little fever attends. — This state of the pulse occurs in the Palsy, Dropsy, Atrophy, and some other ^{cases.} disorders.

In the Palsy, the pulse is full & bounding, but often tense. It is generally fullest in the affected side.

V full & soft in palsy, also in
hemorrhage. In this case,
there is effusion only in the parts
affected, without any inflammation.

Weakness & frequency are generally
connected in the pulse. Hence we find a
frequent pulse in the close of all diseases
which have worn out the strength of
the system. We find it likewise after
hemorrhages. This remark extends to
other animals. The pulse is quick in
proportion to the weakness, & slow in propor-
tion as they are strong. Thus in a
hedgehog it is above 100. In a dog about
80 in a ram 65 in a horse 40 in a cat 36 to 38
& in a horse 34. felt in lower jaw.

It is full & bounding likewise in the
tonic state of Dropsy. But it is sometimes

2 There is a weak, low pulse without
any irregular action or jerk in it.
This pulse occurs in cases of mere
debility without fever, or morbid ex-
citement in any of the system. It
is the usual pulse of ^{the} low nervous
diseases / hypochondiac state of the nervous
system, also of the debility which precedes, ~~and the~~
~~Attack of fever, and succeeds its termination~~
~~weak & low pulse of convalescent fever,~~
~~in a recovery. It~~
~~by occurring in the close of diseases.~~

~~Or in~~

3 There is the Arrhythmistic pulse.

It is full & tense & jars the finger
Dr. Visibet describes a pulse which is imparted
a sense of approaching ~~to the finger~~ ^{to the finger}
Under this head, I have only to
add that there is sometimes an

V In ~~have~~ only to add ~~upon the morbid~~
~~states of the pulse, that in speaking of~~
the relative force ^{the pulse} ~~it~~ is a good practice to
divide it into ten grades - that is 5
below above, & 5 below par or its
natural force ^{which is 0} ~~in ordinary health~~ By
this means we may convey to our
patients intelligible ideas of the decrease
or increase
of the force of the pulse, and the greater
or less danger connected with them.
I say if I sh^d be called to a patient ^{with a synchus fortis pulse, I w^d say}
it was 5 above 0 - If I met with a ^{with}
synchus pulse - I would say its force was 5 on
above 0
If I should it be reduced to synchus -
I w^d - say 3 - If to synchoid 2 - If to
typhoid one - If on the contrary it fell
below 0, - I w^d call typhoid 1 below
it - ~~as its treatment~~ ~~is to be~~ according
to its greater or less degree of weakness -

Absence of pulse in acute diseases for hours, and even days, ~~and~~ without the extinction of life. It occurs chiefly in stomach & bowel complaints.

I once found it absent for 36 hours in a lady in this city who was ~~diseased~~ ^{aged} &

from eating 5 hard roasted oysters.

~~but she is now~~ ^{survived & lived several years} ~~in good health.~~

✓ I have read an ^{acc^t} of its absence with coldness for days in a man who recovered.

III I come now to deliver a few

directions for feeling a pulse.

1 Never take hold of a patient's pulse when you ^{first} enter a room. The sight of a Physician either exhilarates or depresses a patient according to the hopes or fears he entertains of a recovery. After sitting a few minutes in a sick room, & warming your

- ~~But~~ When it descended to debility without Disease, - I would fix it, on 3 or 4 according to its greater or less debility.

The creeping pulse which attends the close of life sh^d be fixed at 5. All these grades may be ^{so} subdivided into fractions, as to impart correct ideas of the greater or less force of a Disease, and thereby ^{to} excite hope, or produce those degrees of fear which are necessary to procure a ready compliance with our prescriptions. X. p. 559

at a mark
✓ say the first aim is always the best; In like manner - the first impressions of the pulse ~~are~~ upon the fingers are often the most correct. It is said that Charicles a Roman physician decided upon the state of the pulse by ^{the Emperor} of Tiberius ~~while he lived~~ During the short

hands, if the weather be cold, take
 hold of your patients hand before
 he begins to describe his disorder, ^{case,}
 for conversation will have a great
 influence on his pulse. The Sportsman^v
 2 Apply your four fingers when
 practicable to the pulse. By this
 means you will receive more sen-
 sation than from ~~only~~ one or two
 fingers. The fingers will be best
 thrown ~~by~~ ^{feeling} on the pulse by ~~them~~
 the pulse of the right hand, with
 the left, and the left with the right.
 Take care to press it gradually ~~it~~ ^{with all the fingers}
 3 ^{equally} the pulse ^{to the 3rd} should always be felt
 in both arms in cases where you doubt
 of the propriety of ~~of~~ ^{or} other depleting remedies.
 4 The arm in w^{ch} the pulse is

= interval in which he raised it to
his mouth to kiss it. -

✓ From an inattention ^{to} ~~of this~~ the influence of
the muscles upon the state of the pulse
Mr West ~~has discovered his knowledge of~~
~~physiology, that he does of love~~ has discovered
his knowledge in physiology that he has
done of love in his famous picture of
Angelica & Medora formerly mentioned. In
his picture of Erastostatus - feeling the pulse
of Antiochus in order to discover his
affection for Stratonice, he represents An-
tiochus stretching forth his right hand
from his bed, & Erastostatus feeling ^{his pulse} ~~it~~ th
the fingers of the same hand. There is a
print of this picture at Mrs Malone's
mark ^{above} in the book ~~near~~ ^{the} ~~of~~ -

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felt should be free from pressure, &
should be placed in that position
in which the finest muscles act
upon it. ~~It should~~ Take care not
to feel it after the arm has been
long exposed to the cold air.

5
If not less than 20 strokes should
be felt in forming a judgement of
the pulse in ^{difficult} ~~various~~ cases. ~~That~~ I have
felt an intermission in a pulse
after the 18 stroke. The Chinese
never prescribe till they have felt
49 strokes. and never advise their
great knowledge & accuracy ⁱⁿ of the
knowledge of the pulse. Recollect what
was said of the 3 states of unequal pulse.
5 In cases in which you are

I have often wished that something analogous
to magnifying glasses could be discovered to magnify
or to render more acute the sense of touch in
order to ^{extend our perceptions of} increase our knowledge of the pulse. I
said formerly that fatid odors increased the pleasure
of agreeable odors, & that painful
impressions on the skin, increased the pleasure
of agreeable impressions on it — ~~what would be~~
~~effect of first rubbing the fingers over a rough sub-~~
~~stance before we felt a pulse? — w^d it excite & increase~~
~~the sensation in the finger?~~

V In those cases where the pulse
at the wrist cannot be perceived,
or conveniently felt, the ^{state of the} temporal
artery should regulate our prescrip-
tions. This should be case in a more
especially manner in diseases of the
head. There is nothing or speculation ^{mixed}
with them, & therefore you need not be deterred from
admitting them. ~~The you will find them all true, for~~
~~your experience is~~ ^{most necessary of them} They are the result of my own
observation & experience. It has been said ~~that~~ a knowledge
of the state of the pulse is of difficult attainment, & that
it requires a sense of touch in the fingers as delicate
& exquisite as a taste for music. In ^{Dr} Hunter is of
this opinion, & exemplifies by saying his Br ^{Dr} Hunter
never attained to it. But I am of a contrary

doubtful of what inductions you
~~will~~ should ~~make~~ from the state of the
pulse, it will be useful to suspend
sensation in the eyes & ears, ~~and~~ ^{by}
~~to~~ shutting the eyes, & ^{requiring} ~~commanding~~
silence in a sick room, and thereby
to concentrate ~~from~~ all the sensation
of the body, or what Dr Darwin calls
sensorial power in the ends of the fingers.

W
~~This has~~ I have now
your the most material facts, ~~and~~
upon the subject of the pulse. † It is
necessary only to add, that you should
always feel it not only to deter-
mine when to bleed, and how
much blood to draw, but ~~to~~ before

you prescribe the following remedies
 - viz ~~but~~ Opium - vomits, purges,
 the hot & cold Bath - the pediluvium
 - Stiel Bath, ^{Blister} and ~~but~~ stimulating
 drinks or diet. It is common to count
 the pulses by a watch, or 90 minute glass,
 but this is ^{unusual} in but few cases. It abstracts
 3 of Arter but I from pulse 0 V
 turn over to #

I have said formerly, that pain is
 a symptom only of disease ^{but} It is not
 an universal symptom of disease.
 There may be disease, & even
 death without pain, but there
 can be no pain without disease,
 or what I have called morbid
 excitement. ~~It~~ Debility predisposes to it.
 All ^{of the} ~~the~~ remote causes, ^{of pain act by} ~~as chronic~~
~~are~~ ^{is} mechanical stimuli

generally becomes languid, or ~~the~~ ^{insensible}
at the near approach of death, but
this is not always the case, & should
not ~~condemned~~ always be looked for.

I have felt the pulse nearly re-
gular frequently till ^{within a little of} ~~the~~ the last
moment of life, & sometimes even
hard where an incessable inflⁿ
existed in the body. Dr. Keeney infor-
-med that he had several times ob-
-served the last stroke in the pulse
of dying persons to be uncommonly
full.

^{Dr. Norcum's lecture}
I shall conclude this lecture
by the following remarks. We
read ~~the~~ in ancient history,

~~applied to the body.~~ They all act by
 inducing distension, spasm, or a
 solution of continuity. ~~much~~ I have
 in ~~speaking~~ another place I hope
 proved that pain is the effect of the
 same causes which induce pleasure,
 operating in a higher degree, & in an
 irregular manner. The stimuli^{ch}:
 induce it are said to be chemical, &
 mechanical. But they may be ex-
 tended to all the impressions which
 support animal life when they act
 with excessive force. —

The danger of a disease can
 seldom be known by the degrees of
 pain. There is great pain as in the
 tooth ach without danger, and there

that Plato inscribed over the door
of his School, "let no man
enter here who is not ac-
quainted with geometry". Were
I to erect a temple of medi-
cine, ~~and~~ I would inscribe not
only over its ~~door~~ front door,
but over ~~the~~ the door of
every apartment in it "let
no man enter here who is
not acquainted with the artificial,
and diseased pulse". go to p

we read Mark I verse 31. that
of a fever
our Saviour cured Peter's wife's mother
by taking her by the hand. What he did by

are pains which indicate a recovery
 from certain Diseases. — There is
 death too without ^{disease} ~~death~~. — It is remarkable
 that pain beyond a certain degree
 destroys itself. This degree, is lower
 in debilitated, than in stout healthy
 bodies. Women are said to bear
 pain better than men. Perhaps
 the reason of this may be, their
 system's sooner passing the point

of pain
 extraordinary

Heat & Coldness of the body indicate
 disease. I formerly explained the
 cause of each of them. Great
 heat ~~is~~ & constant coldness in
 a fever are signs of malignity.

supernatural, we may do best by
natural means. viz taking our patients first by the hand.
Coldness attended with thirst is a bad
sign.

The longer the duration of coldness in
a fever the ~~more~~ greater the danger.

Cold feet in a fever is a sign of malignity.

Coldness in any part of the body with
great heat in another is unfavourable.

Frequent changes from heat to coldness,
or vice versa in any part of the body
is a bad sign. It shows nature to be
embarrassed.

A coldness in the stomach is sometimes
perceived in diseases, according to Etmüller
— It shows the alimentary canal to
be part of the external surface of
the body. Is always bad. —

Coldness — sometimes attends the
crisis of fever. It shows a difficult
~~discovery~~ recovery.

Cold hands & feet ~~indicate~~ ^{without} fever
indicate nervous diseases. —

a coldness at the wrists, with
warm hands in the last stage of
fever, indicates death to be at hand.
I have known few recoveries after
the appearance of this symptom.

— A coldness of the Breath is a bad
sign. It shows the lungs ^{from which the breath comes} to partake
of the coldness of the external part.

— ^{face of the body} I never saw a recovery [✓]
after it, tho' I saw ^{it} last year 1799 disappear for two days.
Rectum natural heat in the

palms of the hands, & in the
cheeks indicates a hectic diathesis
of the state of the lungs.

5 The Eyes discover much of

✓ an. Eye which effuses water thro'
its coats is bad. Shows death at hand.
The vessels ^{are} measured by death - is
general in the body.

The morbid state of the system.

a red eye ^{in a fever} indicates congestion or
Inflammⁿ in the brain.

a muddy eye indicates great
morbidity in a fever. ✓

a yellow color in the eye indicates
A bilious diathesis in a fever.

The eyes half closed (except in a
Diarrhea) - one eye larger than

another - a very small ~~pe~~ or a

dilated pupil - continual motion
or a defect of ^{winking} ~~winking~~ in the eye - winking - ~~quivering~~ -

a glassing in consequence of it -

avoiding light - false vision in

- dictated by catching at supposed

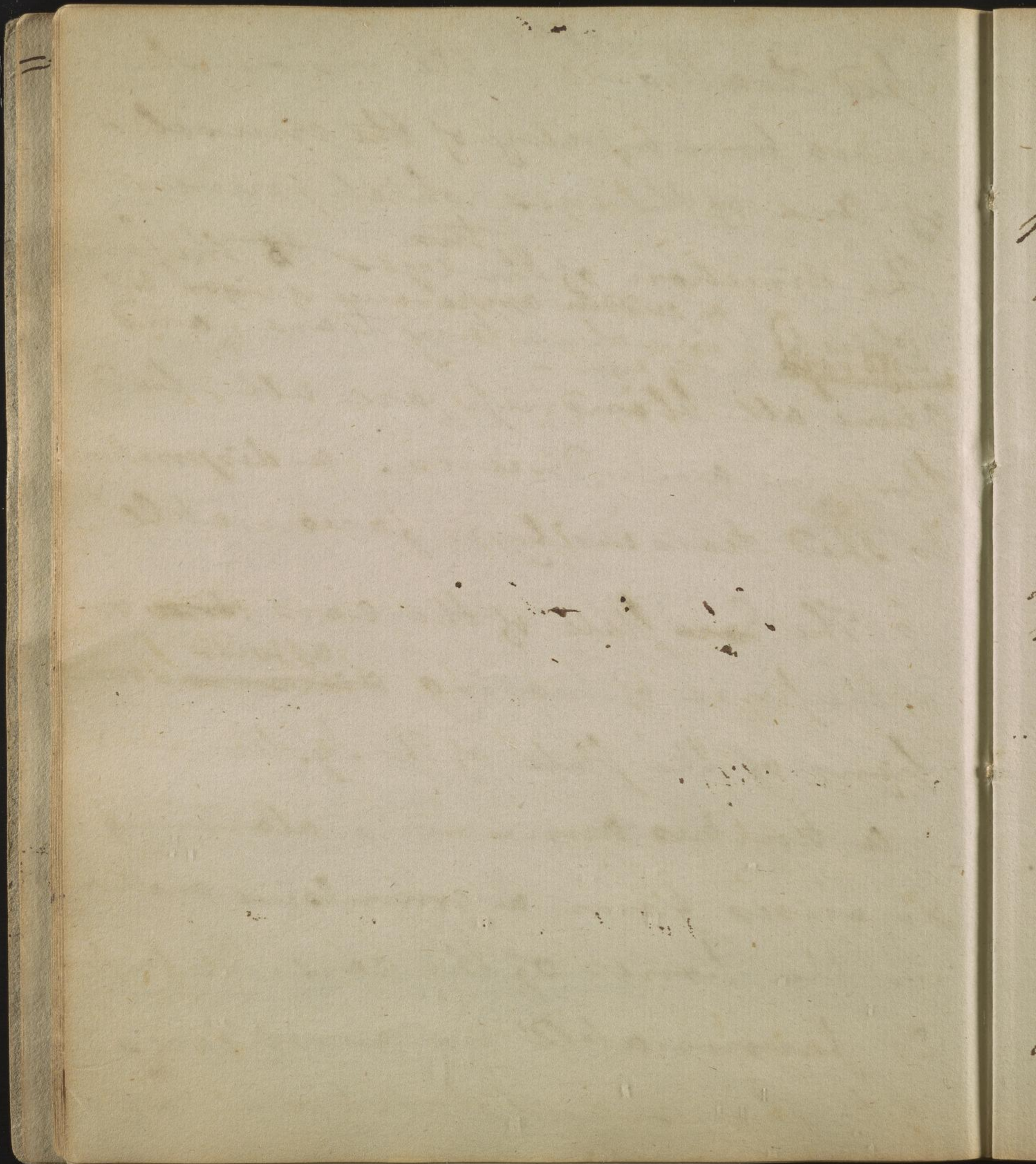
notes in the air, or picking the

✓ a sudden turning of the head &
eyes of a patient towards his
Physician when he enters ~~the~~
the sick room is ^{likewise} favourable.

lid cloaths - double vision (which
 arises from a palsy of the muscles
 of one of the eyes, which prevents
 the direction of the ^{two} eyes to the same
^{a sudden appearance of vigor &}
~~objects~~ - involuntary tears, and
~~in the eyes -~~
 Above all blindness, are all had
 signs in acute Diseases. a disposition
 to shed tears easily is favourable.

6 The ~~ears~~ state of the ears ~~there~~ or
 of the sense of hearing ^{affords} ~~discovers~~ some
 signs of the state of the system.

a tinnitus aurium is alarming.
 It arises from a convulsive motion
 in the bones of the ears. Deafness
 is favourable in most cases.
 It shows a restoration of

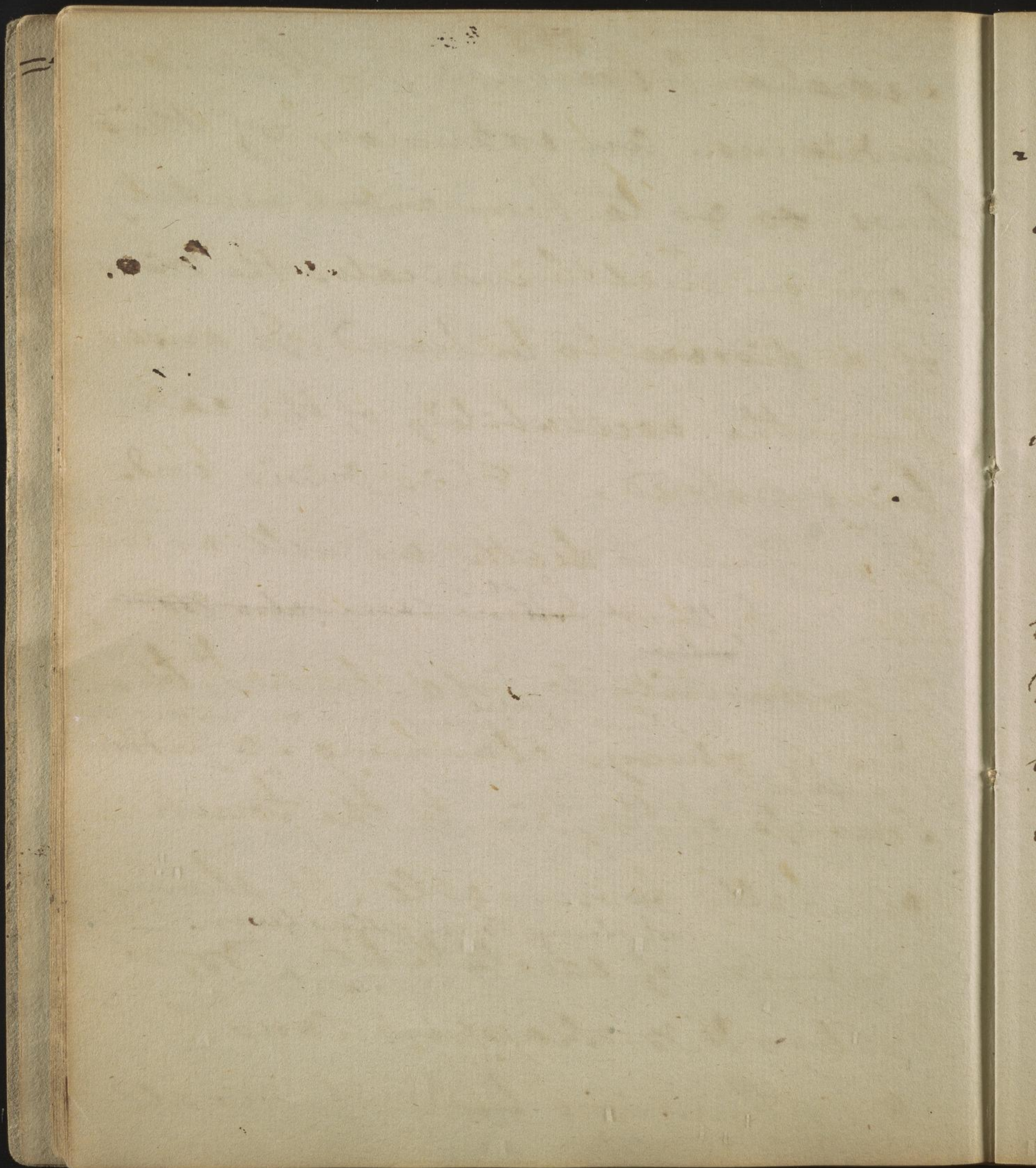


Secretion & excretion in the Meatus
 Auditorius. An extension of this
 sense so as to have more acuteness
 than in health indicates the crisis
 of a disease to be hand. It arises
 from the excitability of the ear
 being restored. — This crisis ends
 sometimes in death, as well as in
 life. — ~~Fuller & Potters cases also~~ ^{case.} ~~also~~ ^{cases.}

17 Insensibility to Cold, burns, & blis-
 ters is always ^{total} alarming. a sudden
 of excitability.
 Loss of the skin to the touch is

generally favourable. It shows
 a return of excitability, ^{not always so in yellow fever.} ~~not~~
 Richleys & Woodhoppers cases.

8 a Running from the nose



After it has long been dry, & an ex-
-tension of the pulse of the something
are always signs of a crisis of a
disease. — Potter & Ross (Cates; Case).

of a Dry tongue, when not from
~~sleeping with the mouth open~~, — the
brown — dark coloured — and black
tongue, when not from chewing
tobacco, ^{or lignum} or from eating gellics, or
drinking red wines, all indicate a
bilious fever — a white tongue
indicates common inflamm: fever,
or a bilious fever when there
is no excretion of bile. A Dry
tongue, when not from sleeping
with the mouth is open, is

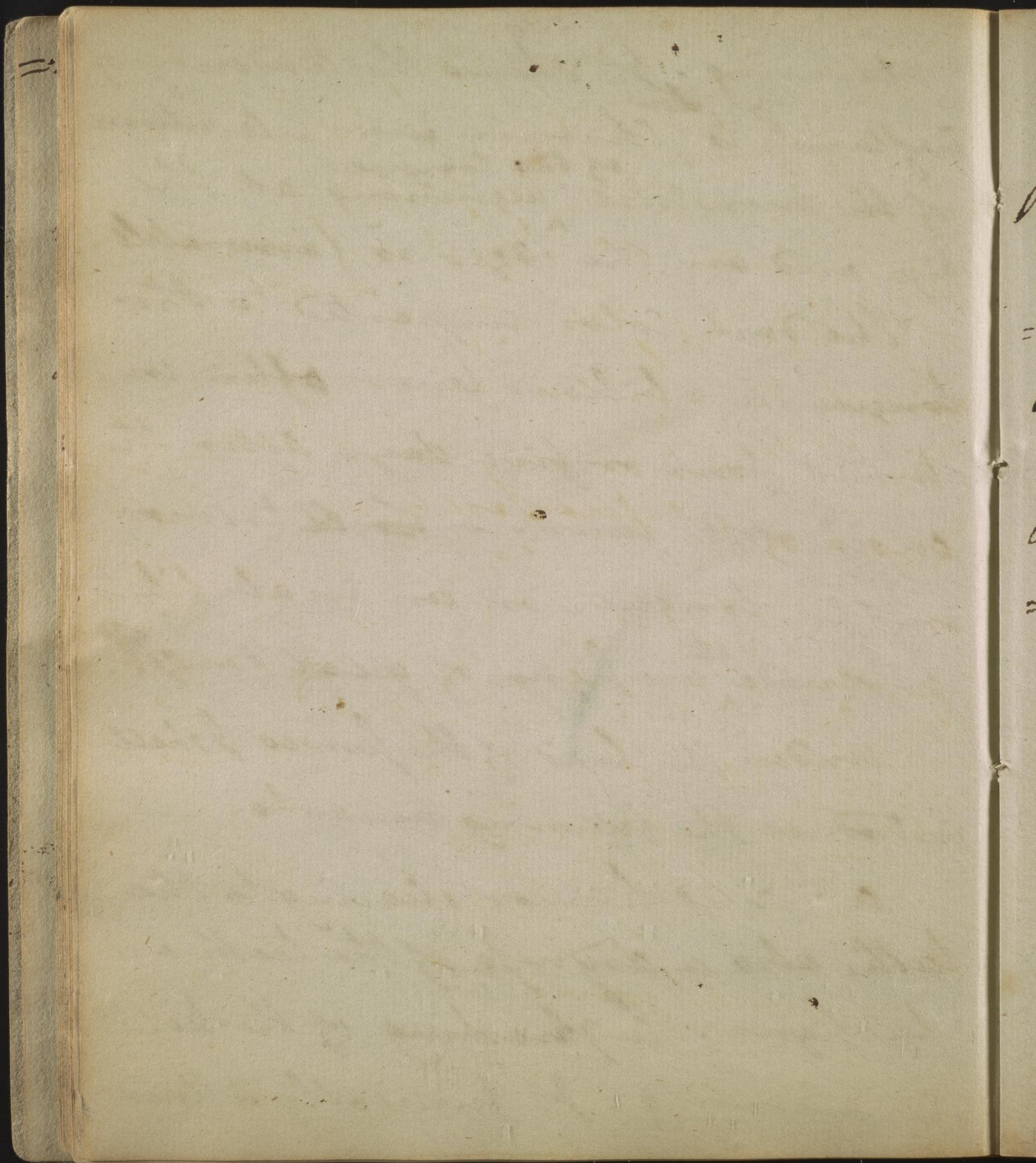
V a natural tongue with symptoms
of great malignity in a fever is al-
ways bad. —

+ [a return of appetite, espec:
for Artificial Articles of Diet, as
tea & coffee is always favourable.
— is a return of the appetite for
Tobacco. —

alarming. It shows the tendency of
 inflammation to ^{down} Chronic fever. A return
 of the moisture, ^{of the tongue} beginning at the
 tip and on the edges is favorable.
 - The dark color imparted to the
 tongue in a bilious fever often con-
 tinues four or five days after the
 crisis of the fever. - ~~A~~ A tremor
 on the tongue, or an inability to
 protrude ^{it} are signs of great danger.

Under the head of the senses I shall
 introduce the following remarks. —

A viscid humor cleaving to the
 teeth also a dryness of the teeth are
 bad signs. A ghrashing of the teeth
 is alarming. It frequently attends



Worms th w. lip danger. under
 a hanging of the lip, or lower
 jaw are bad signs.

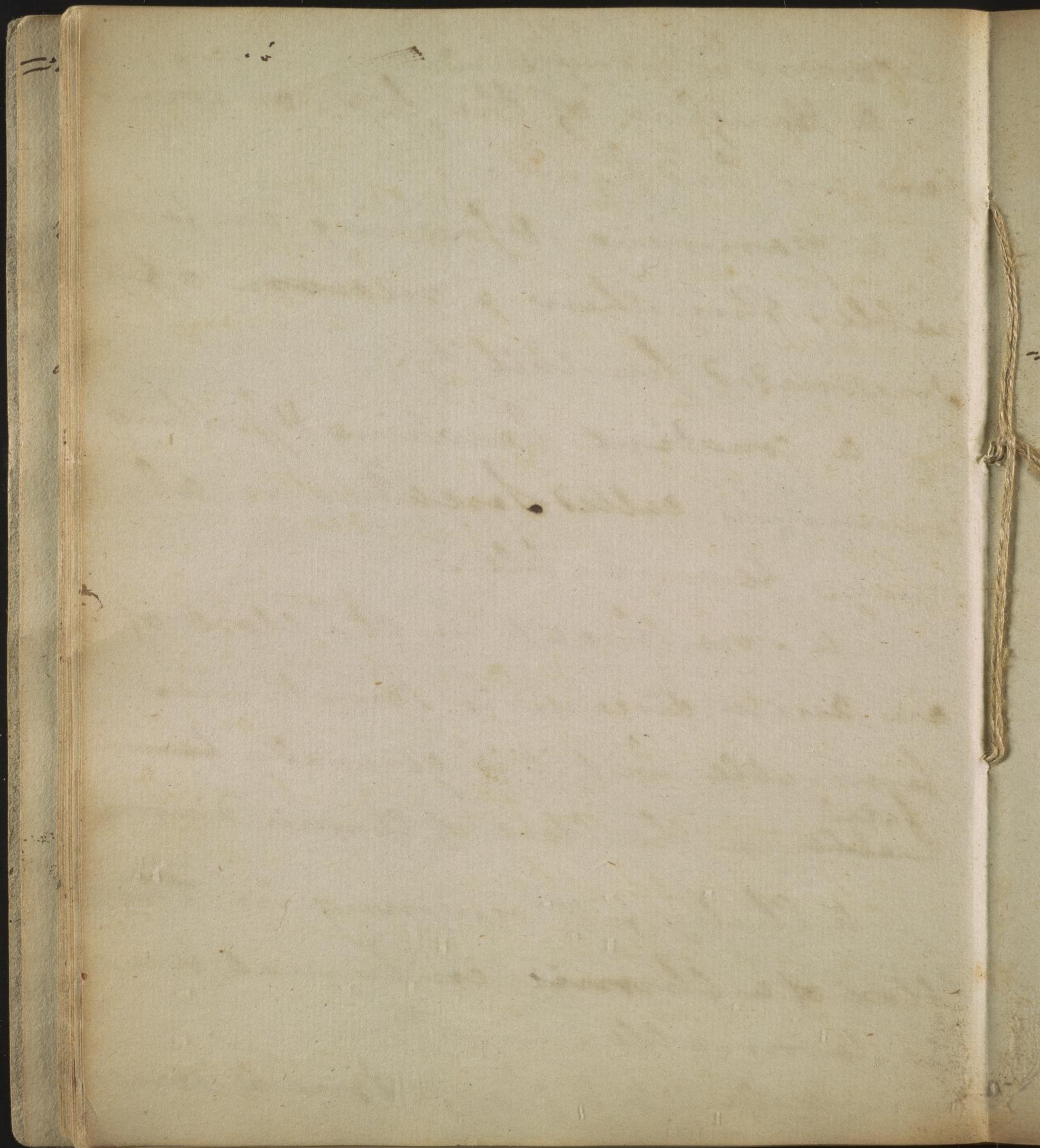
a yawning, & sneezing are favour-
 -able. They show a return of
 suspended possibility. —

a constant hawking & spitting,
 commonly called Sarcator is al-
 -ways favourable.

a Sore throat in the close of
 an acute disease is sometimes
 favourable, but it is generally ~~favour-~~
^{fatal} ~~-able~~ in the close of Chronic Diseases.

a Chilly fit occurring in the
 close of a Chronic continual fever
 is favourable. —

a quick & sharp tone of voice



if not natural is alarming. It shows delirium to be approaching. a weak, voice, & a loss of voice are alarming. But I have seen recovery with them both. a Drawing voice is favourable.

Triapism Often attends the ^{both} crisis of fever. It precedes a recovery & death. I have known two instances of the former, & one of the latter in this city. It was in a case of yellow fever. In the 3rd vol. of Dr Haller's *Bibliotheca medicinae* there is a case related of a man in whom a triapism continued two hours after death. Mohamed

✓ It occurs in Hydro: interius.
First taken notice of by Dr Lettson.

it is said confirmed the doctrine
 he taught respecting ^{the} venereal
 pleasures ^{ch.} awaited his followers
 by expiring with this part of his
 body erect, & pointed towards heaven.
 to ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{state of the} countenance much may
 be learned of the state of the system.

a brow is always alarming. It
 shows the brain to be affected. It is
 this brow which first gave the
 name of malignity to fever - it
 indicated a ^{supposed} malignant disposition.

A countenance suddenly resum-
 -ing ancestors whom the patient
 did not resemble in health is a
 bad sign. - It shows a retrocession of
 blood from the face, & a consequent

V pulse above 120 dangerous -
low occurs after 180. ^{pulse}
Intermittent - & slow both
Dangerous. -

denudation of flesh, so that the bones project, & thereby discover a new set of features, or a new species of countenance.

The Hippocratic countenance is said always to be fatal. It is as follows.
 "a sharp nose - hollow eyes - fallen temples - cold contracted ears - bones exposed - skin of the forehead hard, stretched & dry & the whole face pale, livid, or of a lead color?" — ✓

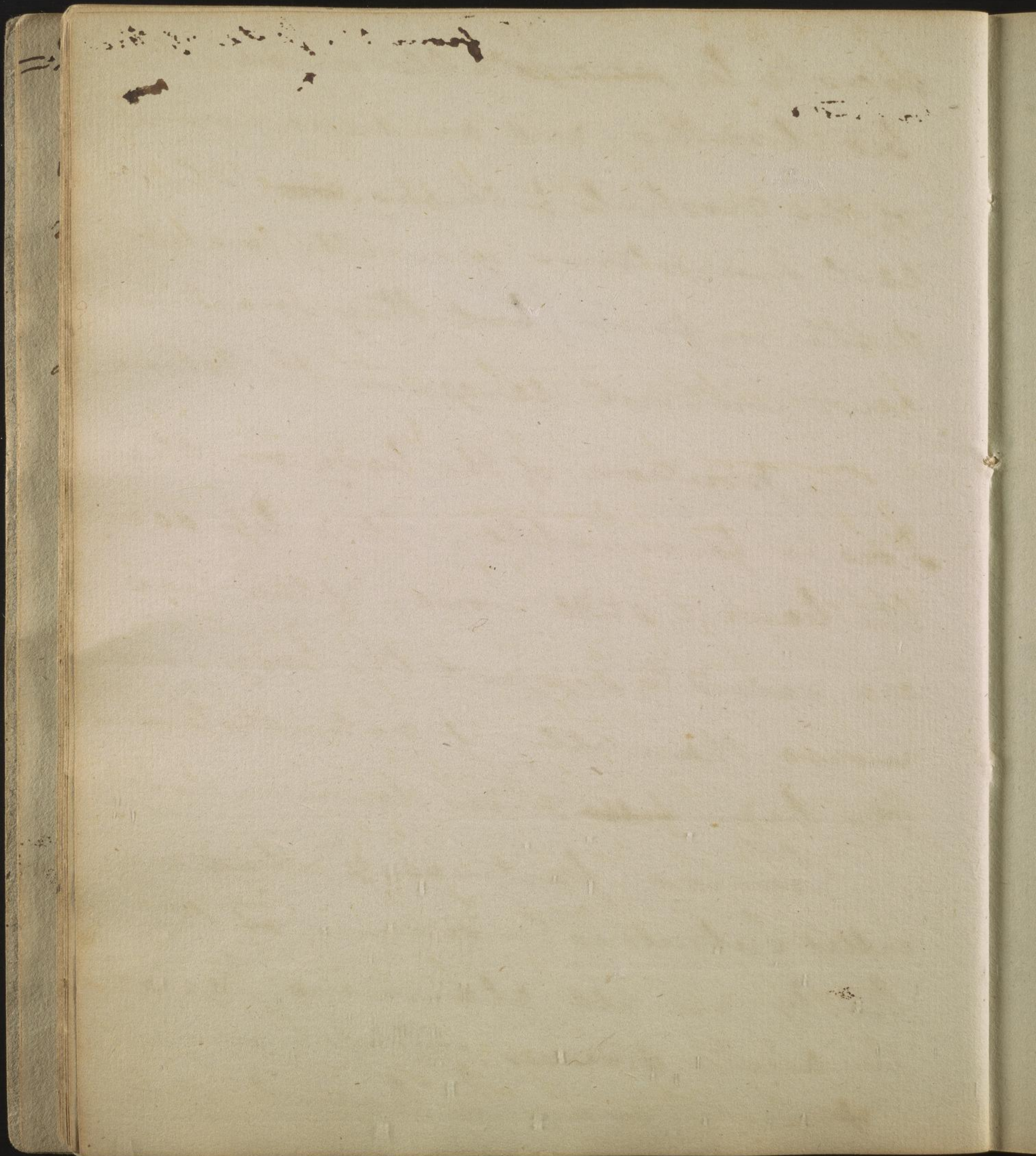
"In Respiration the following signs are had. alternately quick & slow Inspiration & expiration - a moan - a ~~pi~~ hollow sound in breathing - cold breath - ~~and~~ phlegm rattling in the throat ~~and~~ the muscles of the breast, & shoulders moving

as in B. Fuller & in the city hospital.

so as to be perceptible under the
bed cloaths, and an expansion
of the nostrils & cheeks. ~~and~~ These
last symptoms generally precede
death in fever, but they sometimes
exist without danger in the Asthma.

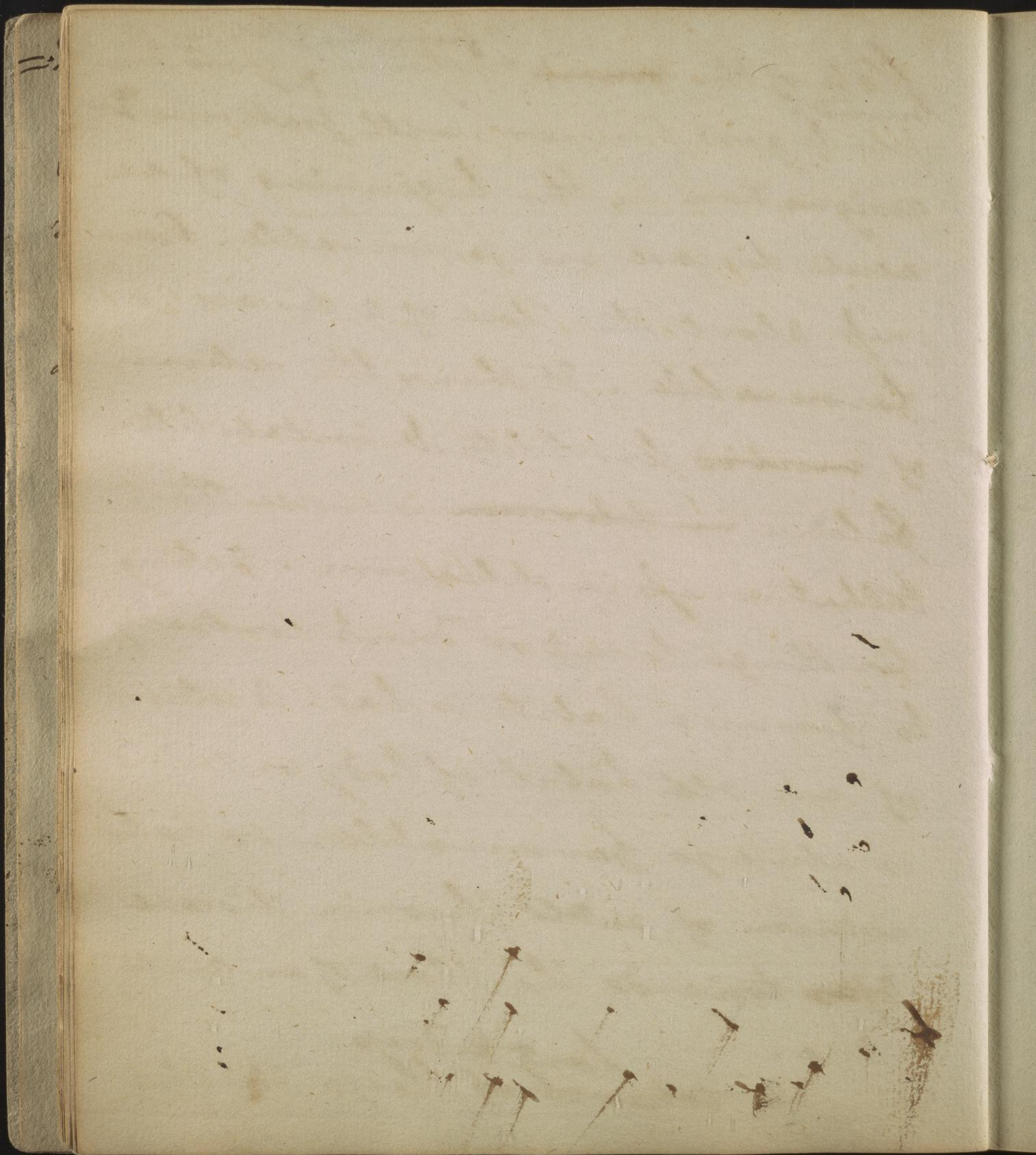
The position of the body on the
sides is favourable - It is less so on
the back, - still worse - if the legs
are raised to support the body, and
worse than all, - if on the side turning,
the body ~~falls~~ slides down in the bed.

Tremors, startings, & what are
called Subulus Indivium, ^{ing} of the
limbs are all alarming signs
in acute diseases. Stiffness before death
~~much~~ may be learnt of the



576 from the state of the
state of the ~~conscience~~ system ^{Good turn-}
mind.
-per & good humor, with patience &
resignation in the beginning of an
acute disease are favourable. Peevish-
ness about the close of a disease is
favourable. It shows the return
of ~~modified~~ sensibility, & irritability.
Silence in delirium is worse than
batheticness in delirium. Asking
for things to eat or drink contrary
to former habits is bad. A return
of an old habit of body or mind
is always favourable - so is the
return of an old chronic disease
after towards the close of an acute

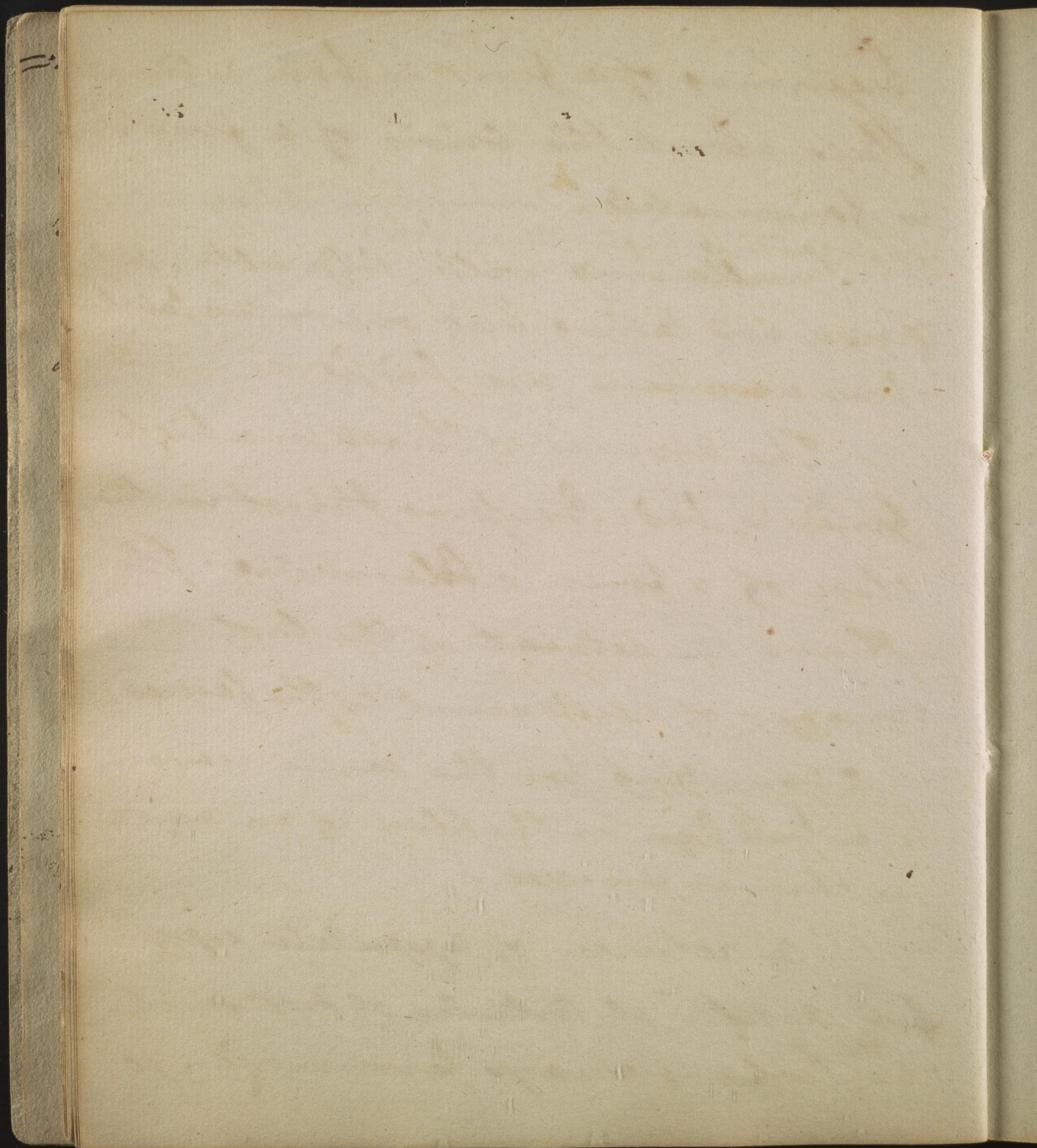
One. — Long & Deep
a return of sleep in the



beginning of a fever is bad. moderate
 sleep about the crisis of a fever
 is favourable. wakefulness & sleep sudden-
 -ly succeeding each other, bad.
 wallowing with difficulty, &
 noise, and taking but one or two swal-
 -lows at a time, are bad signs. —

The absence of thirst in a high
 fever is bad. Excessive thirst in the
 close of a fever is alarming. It
 shows the retreat of the last re-
 -mains of excitement to the fauces.
 — A vomiting for the same reason
 is a bad sign in the close of an acute
 or chronic disease.

A return of appetite espec-
 -ially for artificial articles of diet, such
 as ^{tea &} coffee is always favourable, so



is a return of the appetite for Tobacco. — It shows a return of the aporia-
 -tions of health. — we come now to speak of the
 Signs of Diseases from the state of
 Secretions & excretions. —

1 ~~Urina~~ a suppression of the
 excretion of Urine without pain
 is alarming. It occurs in Ma-
 -lignant fevers, & in the Gout.
 It shows Engorgement in the kid-
 -neys. — Pale Urine shows weak
 action, or Spasm in the kidneys.
 high coloured —
 Dark coloured, & bloody Urine
 show inflammation & malignant fever.
 Turbid Urine is favourable — a cloud
 is better, and a sediment the best
 of all. A frequent discharge

+ Pyerius exp^t:

of Urine, or an involuntary Discharge of it are bad. So many circumstances influence the Color, Quantity, and frequency in the discharge of the Urine & little dependance?

be placed upon any of its appearances. I seldom examine it. —

2 White stools indicate an obstruction excretion of bile. Green & black stools — morbid bile — stools which excoriate the rectum — acid bile — thin stools indicate weak bowels — Sybilla — indicate irritation on the bowels — The absence of smell in stools is unfavourable — the return of it after being absent in bilious fever & Dysentery is favourable. Involuntary stools are bad, but a return of the power to

✓ They are likewise favourable when
they occur ~~on~~ the critical days - when they
are attended with other evacuations as natu:
-ral stools & urine - & when they give relief.

They are bad, when they are partial - when
they occur early - when they are constant -
Given warmer ^{morgagnian} case) when cold - & when they are
not attended with other evacuations. They are ^{often} a
^{disease} morbid action in capillaries.

Sp. & Lig. Vent. - Gentle friction

typhus - are changeable - only

typhus - not days - long case

thrusts - inflammation: hectic

- this theory of great importance.

from the Bronchiae: inflammation

from - the tubercles from the same

activity in the lungs forming the

tubercles are all the effects of this

3 Abscess - Ulcer - haemoptysis &

retain them, and more especially if it be attended with such a return of the strength of the spincter ani as to emit a Crispitus, is favourable.

A Discharge of worms about the ^{of a fever} crisis ^{spontaneous} is favourable. One stool a day at its usual hour is a sign of returning health.

An Excretion of dark cold or black matters from the stomach is bad. Is ^{corrupted} acid bile. —

Partial sweats are bad ^{gentle} — Sweats equally diffused all over the body & cont^d. for 24 hours are favourable in a fever. A putrid taste & cadaverous smell of the sweats is generally fatal. ^{little} dependance ^{is placed} ~~to be had~~ on them since the rejection of the

In conversation
Jan 21st 1795

I said formerly that it was a
chronic phenomenon. - like it, it

depends 1 on general debility, 2 on
or indirect - the cause is indirect
the it out slowly & not suddenly as
in pneumonia. - In this way we
a form that we are to act by
inducing direct debility

2 It is a disease of the whole system
I think chiefly of the articular
system in head & inflammation
with it - also in Syphilis & Gonorrhea,
in Dropsy &c.

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humoral pathology, has taught
us that they do not convey any
morbid matter from the body. They
are the effects ~~only~~ of equalised
excitement. urator & ludor - what?

Abscesses were formerly tho't
favourable signs in diseases. The
business of medicine is to prevent
them. ^{old} Sores & ulcers, or healed up
Blisters suddenly inflaming, and
draining are favourable.

Hemorrhages were likewise
formerly tho't favourable. ^{The} ~~They~~
business of medicine is to prevent
them. They are least dangerous
from the anus, kidneys & nose.

After all that has been
said of the signs of diseases, there

to the building of the "monks in back."

King. — for distribution of the heavy paper.

— tell us — that a number of

have been made is almost a

greatly affecting every day or two to

the fore. —

for all case of fore legs — it is of

the most consequence to keep them

clean — by frequent washing & drying.

— the hands of the women moving to the case.

— the hands of the women moving to the case.

the most consequence — for an article

which we keep & sell.

There is probably here as in other

cases — a mixed distribution in the system.

The number should be ascertained

it. —

is ^{hardly} ~~and~~ one of which which does
not sometimes deceive us, and
no wonder, for such is the debility
left in the body, after the morbid
action or disease is subdued, &
many patients like General Wolfe die
in the Arms of victory. I have seen
this ^{occasionally} ~~hundred times~~ ^{intermissions} in the
& Crisis of fever, especially where
patients were neglected by their
~~attending~~ nurses or physicians. This
should us to ~~watch~~ watch with
double diligence for those dangerous
states of debility, & to support our
patients under them by a sudden
exchange of depleting for stimu-
-lating medicines. —

for this purpose. They are all pre-
pared - and sometimes become necessary
in relation to each other. I have
now the intention but with advantage.
- After the use of these exercises -
gentle stretching - may be used such
as suspension - of breath - or head dipping
in a weak solution of green iodine.
The last is much recommended by Dr
Woodward. -

Light bands are likewise highly

proper here. I think first common -
- do them from a Quack ^{the repetition of} over fifty
times; repeated. The last stretching has

been much used. It is made of strong
warm linen. Dr Woodward gives many
good reasons for performing a band
after. He says on the 14th of July

From what has been said of the
prognosis of fever two inferences
are very obvious. I never to ~~forget~~
desert, or give a patient over in
an acute disease, since patients
recover with every possible sign
of death, & I never to predict
the issue of disease, since patients
sometimes die with every sign
of life, and after a disease is perfect.

Vanner Case - the water in which
fruit is sitting with their rinds - and
give water.

by subdued. If you do prognosticate,
let it always be that your patient
will die. then if he recovers, you
will gain acquire a character

Habit of a position requires it, a small
 quantity of about four -

The heart has been much com-
mended in the ago - How made?

- I am at loss to determine whether
it acts by imparting a large quantity

of pretty strong feeling
to the system - or by consulting a

Scandinavia distant in the blood. I have
performed several times with it when

Other members have failed. I've taught

The large specimens should soon

not by mail distributed as per
 Circulars, and thereby waste an entire

in brief & clear -
 The first & second
 have been compared

credit ~~shall~~ for
for great ~~ing~~ ~~in~~ cursing him
by thus opposing your judgement to
you will appear to be as wise
your skill as the Irishman who ~~was~~ ^{was sure} ~~draw~~
~~a prize~~ he should draw a prize
in a lottery, because he thought he
draw a blank.
should ~~not~~. But to be serious.

To promise cures, with certainty,
& to predict the issue of diseases
in life or death are equally marks
of quackery. There is no antidote
without danger, & no danger so
great as not to end in a recovery.
I always avoid, & shun such in-
quiries, but when forced to give
an answer to them, it is "I
have seen persons recover who

changed a number of the from there.

But this is not the case — It acts

only as a universal stimulant — by

it does not give rise where it exists

disturbance — it is because in this way

it excites the most general action of

the system. 3 universal tonic — such

as Zinc — Copper — and the different

preparations of iron. —

2 gentle exercise. This is highly re-

-sponding — and no remedy will be effective

-ed without it. Great care should be taken

never to let it be carried on to fatigue.

3 A machine and machinery from

-valuing that — consisting of a milk-

-sucking machine — the — animal food-

house — must be known — & where the

were worse, & I have seen persons die, who did not appear to be half so bad."

of the signs of death. and here, Gent. I shall be short. ~~The~~ I know of ^{but} one sign of death if it is certain, & that is putrefaction.

patients have lived two & 3 days without respiration or pulse. In these cases, there is no disorganization, no waste of the excitability, and ~~the excitement~~ of the system.

~~is to be~~ Life ~~to be~~ In all cases of sudden death, or death from the paroxysm of periodical diseases, early interment sh^d be carefully avoided. — go to n^o 12. p. 523.

which he recommends for the cure
 of sore legs - ^{that is} these things - ~~temperature - when~~
 & position - ~~time - not~~ & position - the
 2nd is ~~at~~ wrapping only in the state of
 the leg which I have described. —
 3 A temperature ~~not~~ ^{the total state}
~~comes from distant parts - or even~~
~~produced by cold.~~ —
 In case of two little patients
 one at Ashton - the following medicine
 are proper. —
~~1 From Rheumatism~~ ^{in this} ~~There are 1 Part.~~
 - ~~the~~ we often see sore legs ~~coming from~~
 state of the system caused by Branchial
 when it fails & necessary should be
 given. This remedy has been supposed
 to act by softening the glands, or dis-

1. Firstly - you have seen two
 remarkable proofs. The blood in both
 cases was very. I learnt the use of it in
 the single. - These act by osmosis.
 2. Secondly - from 9 to 21 these
 have a day. many beautiful cases
 have been performed by this remedy.
 when it fails - it is probably given in
 case of deficient action in the system.
 by ~~the~~ The local Anæsthetic in this
 state of the system should be
 1. And water. Dr. Rigby has written a
 treatise in favor this remedy when
 applied to local ~~anæsthetics~~. from
 its immediate good effect in the in-
 - flamed area which serves to relieve

V 4 a transport dit, & a total 28 =
- 28 minus from previous to 28 ditto figures

can them, set more or less on the

whole system. ~~present~~ ~~what the factor~~

for all cases of ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~

no accumulation of ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~

~~the course of~~ ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~

in the ^{Liberal} ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~

supposed ^{Liberal} ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~

system — brought on by the same

causes which produce the two states

of power. The remedy to maintain

should be general — and local

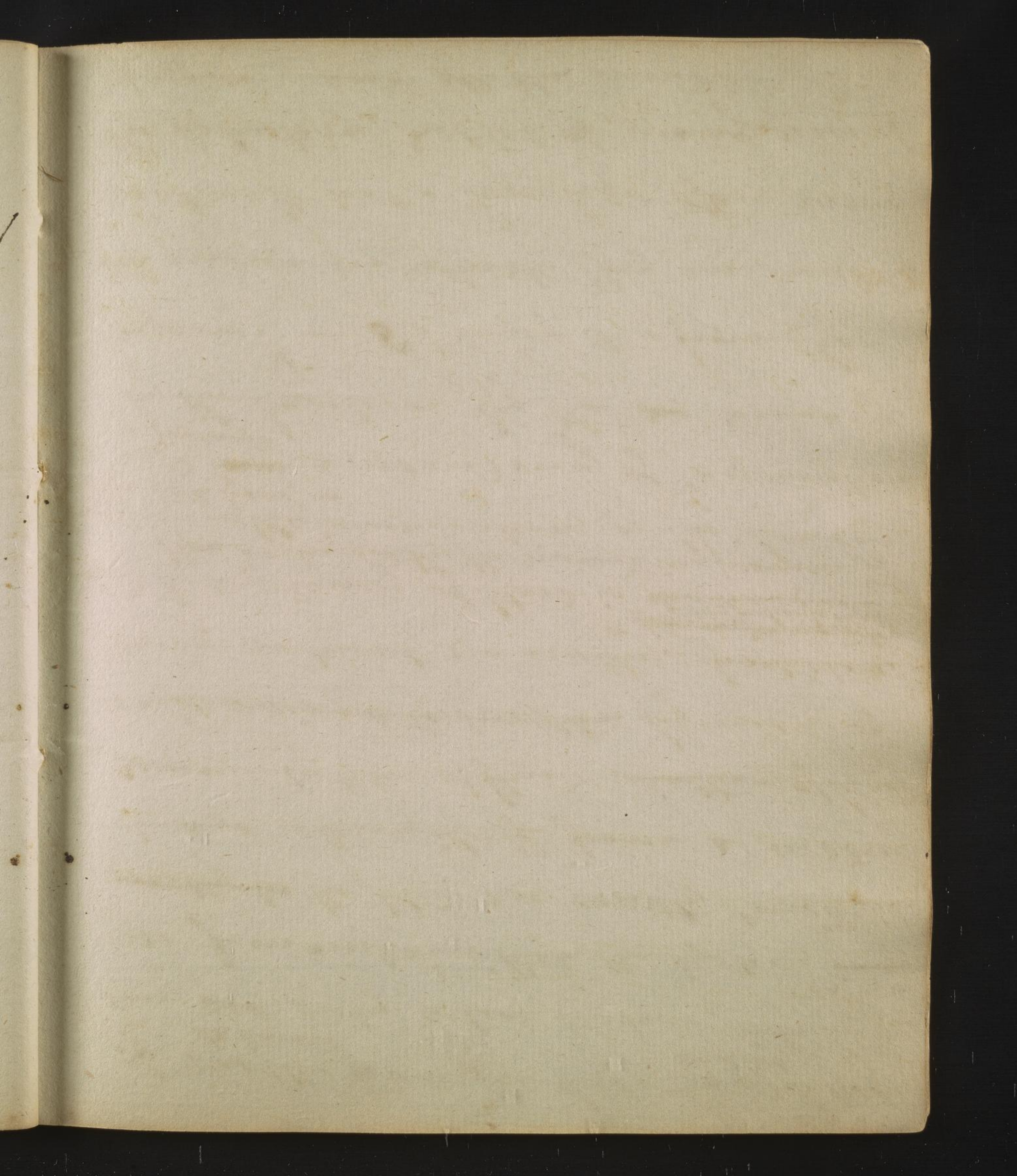
The general remedy should be

introduced to the State of the system.

In case of two much general &

local action. The remedy should be

1. ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~ ~~deliberately~~



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 of another from the legs. This position
 can get only where there is activity,
 (which is not the case with the system, as in
 for of maintenance that the system, as in
 exactly the same as exactly the same with
 always receive itself from a system
 accumulation of fluid within of blood
 or preparation of matter by means of

some actual movement. - ~~great change~~
~~formation of blood is observed in the~~
~~discharged by the system in women~~
~~by-increased preparation, or the female,~~
~~and for a redundancy of preparation~~
~~by the female, or by the female~~

organs. - I infer it - from the
 manner in which they are made by
 Nature & art. For legs often serve
 the duty but that of many general
 disease, and all the members which

3 I infer it from their appearing almost
universally in our disease which is evidently
a disease of the whole system - viz: Hypertrophy.

4- I infer it, from their becoming

in some cases the outlet of morbid

blood - which is discharged in health

in consequence of a system which

affects ~~but~~ the whole system. This

outlet of blood from ^a low on the leg

in case of obstructed venous is much

aided by many authors. I imagine

but in Obstructions there -

I infer it from the system which

these ~~low~~ ^{these} in many cases are

obscure, and affect the pulse in

every part of the system with mor-
bid natural force or frequency. as fingers
with.

Whole system. I form the whole system
nothing with disease of the whole system
they are sometimes ^{appear} as the cause

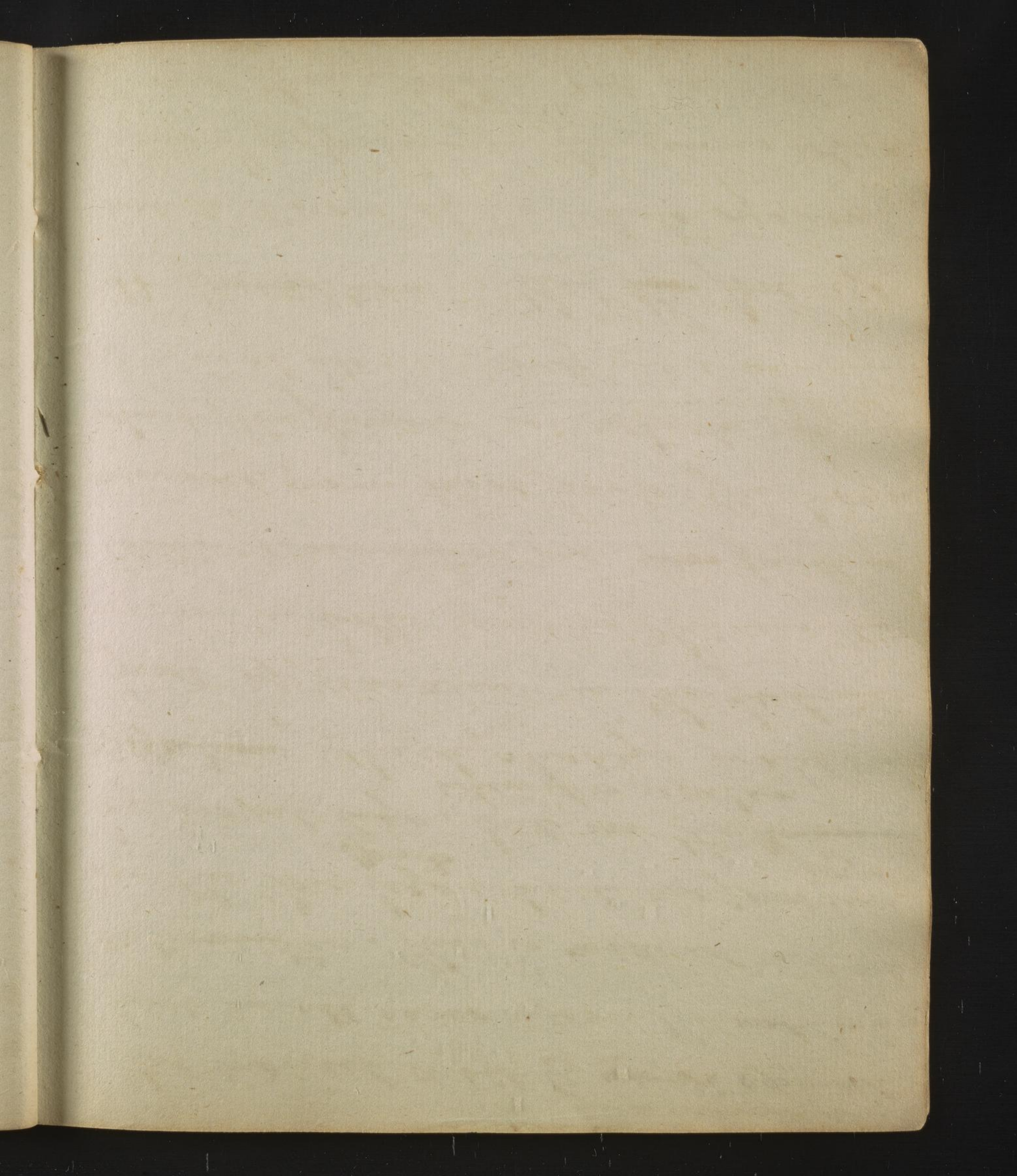
of a fever, and of other general diseases,
and they are often succeeded when suddenly,

less or imperceptibly marked, by general
diseases - particularly by "concomitant",
and apoplexy - of each of which I have

known examples. - They were both
accounted to a translocation of matter
rather to the lungs & brain - but it is
much more just to ascribe them to ^{previous ability} too much

action being induced in the lungs or brain,
by which means they were more
easily excited into more action and

affection by the plethora produced by
the suppression of a more discharge



That indirect stimuli ^{from instruments} appear
 first in all cases upon the ~~retina~~ lower
 extremities. This is evident not only
 in the fore legs ^{points} which are forward
 by and out legs, but in the ~~hind~~ ^{hind} legs
 when it is regular ^{when it is regular} ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~always~~ ^{always} ~~made it~~ ^{made it}
 first appearance in the feet. The
 reason in both cases is obvious. The
 lower extremities are ~~more~~ ^{more} ~~forward~~ ^{forward}
 removed from the base of the body
 which the stimuli act which produce
 animal life. - any
 It ^{is} ~~proposition~~ ^{proposition} is that the fore legs
 are a division of the whole system.
 This I infer from the same which
 induce them. ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~act on the~~ ^{act on the}

✓ But the point it is true appears
only in position in the lower
most frequency in position in the lower
limbs, but I have seen one & heard of
these cases in which the point trans-
=acted in Men on the legs. Any or both:
=mind - not heard -

I have been thinking of them sitting separately. I said
 separate to me legs, than with
 me, they were ~~from~~ certainly
 later, or standing in the first are
 from ^{long} ~~separately~~. Where I think
 known first in all cases upon the
 producing indirect ability which is
 from the formation of ~~adventitious~~
 decomposition in life are subject to them,
 but have ~~nothing~~ of every rank and
~~condition~~ as are most subject to one legs
 easily lost. - But not only ~~known~~
 - know we most subject) will not
 before the step of people I have men-
 tioned, as that ~~is~~ ^{in mind} to which
 a ~~series~~ action is induced in the
 3

✓ In ~~Europe~~ Canton in China where the
labor which is performed in other countries
by horses, is performed by men - services
in the legs are very common among the laboring
people.
✓ Perhaps ~~the reason~~ why the laboring
men in China who are subject to various
lesions in their legs instead of Western men
be owing to their not adding the distillation
= strong stimulus of opium to that of labor.

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on the left

However trying these complaints may
appear, they compose a numerous

class of hospital diseases, and ~~hitherto~~
with to little ~~with~~ but ~~much~~ ^{they have been treated}

as to ~~be~~ ^{my opinion} ~~subjected to the~~ ~~people~~ ~~but~~ ~~none~~

rather the rights of men & old women
than of regular practice. They are

important - not only, ^{for a long time} ~~because they affect~~
so many people, but because they often

lead to dangerous & fatal disorders.

I shall attempt a new theory

~~which~~ ~~concerning~~ ~~reporting~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

which I hope will lead to a new

& more successful mode of treating

them. - I shall begin my observations on them by describing the

John Logg - p 1 -

Chinese Letters. —

